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SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

1. Radonja Golubovic was born approximately 44 years ago in Buch, in the Vasojevic district of Montenegro. The son of a poor peasant family, he attended Berane gymnasium, a primitive and disorderly school many of whose students became Communists. Upon graduation, he went to Subotica where he graduated from the Law School and where he became a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.
2. After termination of his studies at Subotica, Golubovic became a clerk at the court at Bar and was married there. A radical and an atheist, his wife is also a Communist and their children were given Communist names, their daughter being called Kosma. Golubovic remained in Bar for several years.
3. From Bar he went to Berane where he practiced law. A portrait of Lenin always hung in his office and his Communist activity increased. He was arrested frequently but always released and his popularity among the peasants and students grew. By 1941 he had become the recognized Communist leader in the District of Berane.
4. At the beginning of the war in 1941, on Party instructions Golubovic enlisted and armed Communists and played the principal role in the preparation of the insurrection of 13 July 1941 in Montenegro. His principal collaborator was Bojo Milackic. Until the end of the war Golubovic was constantly with the Partisans in Montenegro. Although more of a politician than a soldier, he became a member of AVNOJ for Montenegro. After the entire territory of Montenegro was conquered, Golubovic became Minister of the Interior. He occupied that position until nominated as Yugoslav Ambassador to Bucharest.
5. Golubovic remained as Yugoslav Ambassador to Bucharest until the Tito-Cominform conflict, at which time he decided to side with the Cominform and submitted his resignation. He was the first well-known Yugoslav Communist to openly declare himself against Tito and, as a result, is publicly recognized by Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Albania as chief of all Yugoslav Cominformists who, on orders from Moscow, maintain the struggle against Tito and his regime.

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6. A good orator, especially popular among the youth of all Yugoslavia, it is believed his activities will be especially felt in connection with developments which are expected to result in active combat, especially in Montenegro where he has numerous Partisans. Considered a good Communist of consequence, an intellectual faithful to the Party line, his decision has had considerable effect on the attitude of many Communists in Montenegro. The allegation that Army General Arsa Jovanovic left Tito under his influence is not without foundation. Even though his personal qualifications are not exceptional, they are solid and, being a well-versed Marxist well known to the Yugoslav people, he may play an important role in the Tito-Cominform struggle.

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